

The Saturday News

ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL WEEKLY

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No. 31

Note and Comment.

Most of the publicity that Canada has been securing in British and American newspapers and magazines of recent years is of value to the country. There are some writers who have the entries to these publications, however, who should be politely discouraged. One of them, Mr. Laurence Mott, has made a specialty of Canadian subjects, presenting to an admiring circle of readers the most lurid fiction with the scenes laid in the Dominion. The trashy ten-center is not his stamping-ground but the magazines, which we are accustomed to look to as the purveyors of what is best in modern literary production. On that account we have all the more reason to fear the effect of his work.

As an example of what he is doing, turn to a recent number of *Ounting* and read a story of Mr. Mott's entitled, "The Turning." It tells of a mounted policeman, who was stationed at Hazelton. As Hazelton is in British Columbia and the territory of the mounted police does not extend to that province, the custody of the reader who is familiar with Canadian conditions, is at once aroused. A summons comes to him to report at Spirit River. He sets out for that point and reaches it "late the next afternoon." A glance at the map will show what a remarkable journey this was. Hazelton is near the coast, Spirit River is in the Peace River district in Alberta. The distance between the two is from four to five hundred miles with the Rockies and several other mountain ranges intervening. The mounted policeman was certainly "going some" when he made this trip.

When he reached Spirit River he had to deal with an aggregation of things, such as may have been in existence in the early Californian days but were certainly never known on the Peace River. Of course there's a woman in it, and the young constable comes out of the situation into which he has been thrust in orthodox story-book fashion. But that is neither here nor there, so far as the purpose of the Saturday News is concerned. What we object to is the twisting of Canadian geographical and historical facts to make an American or British bit of holiday reading matter. We are doing what we can to attract people to the Canadian West. What is the prospective immigrant's opinion likely to be of a country represented as it is in the pages of Mr. Mott. Who would want to go to the Peace River district if he thought it were populated by the men and women that we read of in "The Turning?" And the worst of it is that most people prefer to take their information from works of fiction rather than from authoritative books of reference.

If anyone wishes to learn what the Peace River country is actually like, we would refer him not to Mr. Mott's stories, but a book which has recently been issued by the Journal Company of Edmonton, and prepared by Mr. A. M. Bonneau, who spent last summer in our great hinterland and made very exhaustive investigation as to its resources. It should serve a very useful purpose and aid not a little in the development that is in place for that part of the west. It is handsomely illustrated and reflects great credit on both author and publishers.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is one of the remarkable old men of the world. At the age of eighty-four he has been mentally as he ever was. Fifty years ago he was appointed professor of modern history at the University of Oxford, one of the proudest distinctions in the academic world. For some time before that he was one of the great intellectual figures of the Old Land. Most of those who were contemporaries with him have long since become historic figures. It is not surprising that a magazine writer some months ago spoke of "The Miracle of Goldwin Smith."

The other day Dr. Smith was asked what was the secret of his longevity.

His reply was that he had none but that perhaps he owed something to the fact that in his early boyhood he attended a school where the work was light. The observation is one to which it would be well for those who are directing our educational systems to pay close attention. The methods which are pursued in most schools are not such as to cultivate a love of study for its own sake. There is no reason why school tasks should be dreaded, if a reasonable system is being followed. To drive boys and girls to work is not calculated to bring about a proper mental development.

The start which he was given in life has undoubtedly had a great deal to do in bringing Dr. Smith to the serene old age he is now enjoying, but not everyone, of course, who has had his advantages has profited from them. The simple, natural life which he found at school he has been able and contented to follow ever since. To the majority, in the struggle for existence, this is not possible. To earn a living, they have to accommodate themselves to artificial conditions. In the case of others, wealth and leisure merely lead to self-indulgence and their lot is in the end a worse one than that of the poor devils, who have had to keep their noses to the grindstone.

We cannot all live as Dr. Smith lived and cannot all give our children the same chance that he has had, but his example should serve

connection up to the present should cease.

We are told that the chances of war between Japan and the United States have lessened considerably during the past two weeks. It has been largely an affair of the newspapers, some people say. True, but there is just the danger. Wars nowadays are for the most part the creation of irresponsible journalists. The Spanish-American war would never have been fought if the yellow press had not lashed the people into a fury and forced the hands of the American government. Diplomacy under these circumstances is a rather ticklish business and it is not surprising that the State Department at Washington is using every means in its power to keep out of trouble. One of its latest regulations with this end in view, affects many residents of Western Canada. Hereafter all citizens of the United States who are absent from that country more than a year, must register with an American Consul in order to secure protection in case of trouble. This will enable the government to keep tabs on those whose account it may at any time be led into international complications. But it is a distinct departure from the old doctrine, which was adopted by the first instance from the old Roman idea, of "once an American, always an American." However, the new regulation will hardly prove of any great consequence in Western Canada. The

distinction, should be able to support one institution that can hold its own in a very short time with the best on the continent. By the time the university of Alberta is ready to commence the actual work of teaching, the province will have a population about equal to that of Upper Canada when the University of Toronto was established, and who is there who does not believe a quarter of a century hence there will be more people in Alberta than in Ontario? The University of Toronto has several strong denominational rivals. But it is extremely unlikely that any such handicap will be imposed upon the Alberta institution.

Or if we cross the line for the purpose of making comparisons, do we not find practically every State in the Union supporting its State University, in addition, in many cases, to others that have been founded through private initiative.

Alberta has already its own distinctive life and problems. The representative of the Southern city in the legislature supplied an excellent motto last winter when he urged Albertans to "think provincially." If we are to encourage this spirit, we must control our own educational agencies. The university has an excellent chance to help along in this great work, and it would be a great pity if sectional feeling should be allowed to interfere with its usefulness.

off to become part of the "new diocese" of Edmonton; that Saskatchewan be reduced by adding the northern part of Mackenzie River, and the territory west of the fourth meridian to the "new diocese" of Edmonton; that Athabasca be divided into two parts, the southern part to become part of the "new diocese" of Edmonton, the northern half to be added to Mackenzie River; that the whole endowment of Athabasca become that of Edmonton, and to be completed at once, the diocese of Athabasca disappearing altogether from the map. Archbishop Lloyd proposes that the two civil provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta be (roughly speaking) divided—the two southern thirds to be Calgary and Qu'Appelle, the two central thirds to be the "new diocese" of Edmonton and Saskatchewan, and the two northern thirds to be added to the existing diocese of Mackenzie River.

At a meeting of the Alberta Medical Council held in Edmonton on Friday last, it was decided by the council that as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, given on the 7th day of May last, declaring the Alberta Medical Act intra vires and legal all persons registered under the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Northwest Territories since the date of the passing of the Alberta Medical Act on the 9th May, 1906, must comply with the terms of this latter act, and pass the first examination of the College of

that amount. Yet the civic building at Regina was built for \$142,000, and the plans for Calgary do not call for a more luxurious building. Calgary seems to have an advantage over Regina in the proximity of building materials. The cost of construction has of course increased this year. Higher wages are being paid, and everybody knows what happened to lumber.

At the same time, it is strange that nobody has devised a scheme whereby the plans of architects and the tenders of contractors shall show a correspondence in figures. The present system is certainly very unsatisfactory, to the parties erecting buildings and to the competing architects. The latter are tempted to be very sanguine about the cost of their buildings in order that the final plans may be submitted. And the architect who rigidly keeps to the sum given him seems pretty certain to have his plans rejected in favor of his more optimistic brother.

The cruz of the question was reached the other night when an alderman asked Mr. Doid if he would himself construct the building for \$140,000. This, of course, none expected the architect to do. And no reflection was made at the council meeting, or made since, on the clever young architect because of the failure of contractors to meet his figures.

But the question points to the solution of the trouble which is perpetually arising over such things. If contractors would employ their own architects, and if, when plans were submitted, a guarantee went with it from the contracting firm to construct the building for a stated figure, the eternal question would be settled. Several plans could be submitted by each firm, and a reasonable amount of flexibility as to the limit of cost could be permitted.

The census returns have been received with satisfaction and an exuberant pride by the citizens of Calgary. When a city passes the 20,000 mark so easily and rapidly as Calgary, its future seems to be problematical. The moral effect which will accompany these returns will be to make Calgary less a city of transients and to a much greater extent a place which is looked upon by its citizens as a permanent home.

With this will come a greater interest in its problems and welfare. There will be less of the tendency in regard to the city as a place which may be temporarily used to make money out of, and more planning for the future, than there has been in the past.

Calgary's fair was creditable, as a whole. It was somewhat surprising to find the art exhibits, etc., so limited. It seemed to the looker-on that in this province it would have been easily possible to secure very interesting natural history exhibits, at least. Outside of the race tracks and the stock exhibits, it must be said that the exhibition was somewhat disappointing.

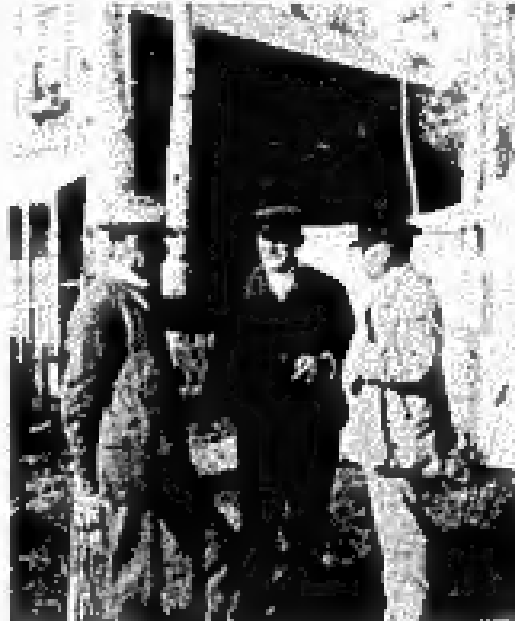
The redmen were almost as numerous on the grounds as the whites—so much so, indeed, that one was almost justified in wondering whether the paleface had actually ousted the savage from the position of supremacy. One is constantly reminded in Calgary that the reign of the red man is not so far removed. They wonder this valley yet with somewhat of the air of ownership, and with cool indifference cling to their own ways of life as far more comfortable than ours. And why not? Didn't the redman's ancestors dwell happily here, clad in skins and sheltered in huts, knowing little toil, but living on the choicest of children, for thousands of years before the pale face came along with his ten hour day and midnight oil?

And didn't they move these boundless prairies and endless hills at their own sweet wills, whereas their pale face brethren are chained to desks or to work-benches six days a week and fifty-two weeks in the year. Is the "poor Indian" such a fool after all for refusing to change his ways?

(Continued on page 4)



"Never saw the like in Ontario."



Three leaders in Alberta Agriculture.

SNAPSHOTS AT THE EDMONTON FAIR

The first of the above cuts explains itself. In the second the photographer has caught in front of the agricultural tent Men. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. F. Stevens, secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Association, and Mr. E. M. Barker, of Cardston, the apostle of Southern Alberta's winter wheat.

an excellent purpose, nevertheless, in showing people how rationally it is possible for a man to spend his days.

It is stated that the British Government will award Lord Cromer, who lately resigned his post of British agent and consul-general in Egypt, \$250,000 in recognition of his services in that country. The sum is a large one but it has been earned a hundredfold, and the British people in making so liberal an allowance realize that it will act as an incentive to others to render them faithful service. In their policy of rewarding public servants, they have shown a wisdom which other countries should imitate. No matter how much a man thinks of his country or how willing he is to do what he can to advance its interests, it is unreasonable to expect him to make great personal sacrifices for the general benefit. If by going into private enterprise, he can secure ten times the remuneration that he does by remaining a public official, how can he be blamed for adopting the former course? If the policy, illustrated in Lord Cromer's case, is a good one in the Old Country, where there are many men of wealth and ability, anxious to assume public responsibilities, it is a very much better one in Canada, a young country, where there are very few who can afford to serve the public gratuitously. The false economy which we have practised in this

Americans who are settling here are practically all becoming fully naturalized Canadians and are, moreover, thoroughly satisfied with the protection which is afforded them under the Union Jack.

Calgary having held a police census and informed the world that its population is beyond the 21,000 mark, the Bulletin suggests a similar census for Edmonton. The Moral Reform League should intervene before this sort of thing goes any further. A policeman's lot is not a happy one under any circumstances and it isn't right to put too big a strain on his conscience.

The Calgary Albertan says that a scheme is on foot to establish one University to serve Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. "It has been realized," says the Albertan, "for some time that for some years to come at least universities in the separate western provinces would be of a very primitive kind. A university of Alberta would have but little standing, and be but little more than a big high school, without any standing in educational circles."

It is difficult to understand on what the Albertan bases its conclusions. Undue multiplication of universities is an evil, but the province, which we believe possesses the greatest and most varied resources of any of the confederated

Le Courrier de l'Ouest calls upon Messrs Landry and Lambert, who at the Red Deer convention were appointed to important posts on the provincial Conservative executive to ask for the expulsion of Dr. Sprague from their party on account of his recent insulting references to French Canadians. The Courrier's point is well taken. The wonder is that any Conservative votes at all are cast by French-Canadians, in view of the stand, which these who seem to occupy the dominant position at present in Conservative councils, have taken in regard to this section of our citizenship. One could overlook a firebrand here and there. An individual belonging to a party may hold extreme opinions without implicating the party as a whole. But the position taken by Dr. Sprague was exactly that which was adopted in the name of Conservatism at the bye-elections in Ontario two years ago, the last real encounter in Dominion politics. So long as men of Dr. Sprague's type hold the upper hand, the party cannot reasonably claim to be a national organization.

A proposal will be made by Archbishop Lloyd, of Lloydminster, at the August meeting of the Anglican provincial synod to create a new diocese to be known as Edmonton. The proposal is that the diocese of Qu'Appelle be reduced in area by adding to Calgary all the territory west of the fourth meridian; that the northern part of Calgary be cut

Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta, to be held in Calgary on the first Tuesday in August next, to qualify them to practice legally in the province of Alberta.

The Week in Calgary.

The city fathers are doomed to witness another winter's business in the disreputable old barracks on Second street east. Nobody regrets this more than those same gentlemen. They have had more reason to grow weary of the banal shack than the average citizen, who knows little of it except from the outside. The council chamber is stuffy and bare and dreary in summertime, and a stove without a chimney and a people with a large hole continue to make it rather less comfortable in winter than the parlors of the C.P.R. hotel at Banff.

Calling for new tenders at this date means that it will be almost impossible to have work begun before the early part of September. And the rate at which the construction of masonry can be pushed forward after that time is somewhat uncertain. There are going to be several large buildings to finish this autumn, and a host of smaller ones, and labor will be scarce.

One is scarcely certain where the blame for the delay should be located. It is confessedly impossible now for Mr. Doid's plans to be materialized for \$140,000, or anything like



A country newspaper made the following apology in a recent issue: "Owing to lack of space in our columns a large number of deaths and births are postponed until next issue."

Great is the power of the press. The rural editor is probably taking his cue from the London Times. It is one of the rules of that great newspaper never to make a correction of anything that has appeared in its columns. If it is found to have been a mistake, the editor simply writes him to go ahead and run for damages. One day a man came in and pointed out that the Times had announced his death. Naturally he asked a correction made.

"Impossible," said the editor, "we never correct anything that has appeared in our paper."

"Well, what are you going to do about it then," asked the indignant gentleman.

"It isn't right that you should let off my friends think me dead."

"It's pretty rough," was the reply, "and I tell you what I'll do. I'll have to put you in the birth column."

The Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway, the road which runs between Edmonton and Strathcona and whose name is almost as long as its mileage, has always come in for a fair share of public attention. It figured before the last commission on Monday and Paddy Nolan informed the commissioners that it was sometimes called for short "The Narrow Escape."

But it is to have a rival very shortly. Pancher Creek citizens propose to build a railway from the town to the station and it will be known as the Pancher Creek Coal and Wheat Railway Company. The charter will doubtless give the directors power to enlarge the designation to other commodities are carried.

In common with every other lover of a good dramatic attraction, I was delighted to see so large an audience turn out to hear Mrs. Fiske in Edmonton. I was hoping that other places would do as well in order that the magnates might be induced to bring others of Mrs. Fiske's calibre along. But they do not seem to have done so. Here is what "The Man on the Street" says in the Calgary Alberta:

Notice that Calgary was not the only place which left the renowned Mrs. Fiske and her successful company to play in almost empty houses. At Brandon, according to the exchanges, the bookings were very small indeed. That is a singular way to reward theatrical managers for their enterprise in bringing the very best dramatic talent, and the most refined and elevating theatre to these western provinces. People are very fond of criticizing some of the companies which come to Calgary, and even go out of their way to denounce them, but their empty talk becomes very meaningless, and looks very small indeed when we find top-notchers in the theatrical profession playing to an audience about the size of the one we find on an average, shooting paltry. On Saturday night I went to the Lyric Theatre to witness an hour or two, and it was the same old story of a majority of empty chairs, notwithstanding the fact that the production was a very creditable one indeed. What do Calgary people want anyway?

Some people thought the plot in "The New York Idea" was a trifle far-fetched. The San Francisco Call which has had better opportunity in learning the game to which American Society has come than most Edmonton folk, doesn't think so.

"How fearfully up to date we are getting!" the Call exclaims. "Mrs. Fiske's comedy of divorce wasn't half true enough to be. A weekly contemporary, in characterizing a recent marriage remarked that 'even engaged for a long time and were only awaiting her final decree of divorce to enter up on the matrimonial list.' Ye gods and little fishes, is not this the essence of modernity? There was good deal of talk about the engagement tour of Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Lewis and her fiance, Hart McKee, who had not then secured a divorce from Mrs. McKee, but the present Mrs. McKee was always doing eccentric things that brought her into the limelight. It is when the ordinary people adopt the divorce engagement that it really surprises and that its comic significance strikes the natives."

The reception at present being given to Mark Twain in the old Country rounds are very fairly of another great American humorist whom I had the pleasure as a small

boy of hearing lecture during his first visit to England, which was paid in the year of his death. I refer to Artemus Ward, a greater man in many respects than Mr. Clemens. How many expressions he gave to the language! For instance, it was he who first exclaimed that he was born tired. His real name was Charles F. Brown, and at the time of his death he was but 33 years of age.

A writer in Putnam's Monthly, in New York, gives some interesting particulars about him from the time that he became a composer at Tiffin, Ohio, on the only newspaper in town, to the time that he faced and conquered the most critical audience of London.

His first realization of his ambition as a lecturer was his trip to California. All along the route he was greeted with great cordiality. "In Virginia City," says the writer in Putnam's Monthly, "the miners took charge of his lecture, refusing to have tickets sold, but invited in the crowd, and even a committee passed among the audience and collected, as Hingston, his manager, told me, nearly 1200 dollars, mostly in dust and nuggets. One had broke through with its load of gold. Everybody wanted to see the ten-dollar who, on being requested to reply by writing what he would take for 10 nights in California, instantly answered, 'Brandy and water.' His wit was as quick as his kindness and lauder were lovely."

But it was not only American miners who appreciated the power of spontaneous laughter. Even Mr. Southam, the English poet, paid a tribute in those touching lines, which few remember now, and which are not included in my volume.

He is gone to the land of no laughter,

The man who made mirth for us all.

Prove doubt but a silent hermit.

From the sounds that delight and appeal.

Once closed, have the eyes no more duty.

No more pleasure the cognate eyes.

Has the heart done overworking with beauty.

As the eyes have with tears?

Nay, if aught can be sure, what is surer.

Than that earth's good things are not with the earth?

And of all the heart's springs none are purer.

Than the springs of the fountain of mirth.

He that sounds it has pleased the heart's bottom.

The place where tears close to sleep.

For the foam-fishes that dance in life's shallows.

Are wrung from life's deep.

He came with a heart full of gladness.

From the glad hearted land of the West.

Won our laughter, but not with mere merriment.

Spoke and joked with us, not in mere jest.

For the man in our heart lingered after.

When the merriment died in our ears.

And those who were loudest in laughter.

Are silent in tears!

Most of Artemus Ward's best stories have become classic. But I cannot resist the impulse to reproduce one of them, that of his encounter with a "railway hero," a species that he particularly detested who took the sent beside him in a carriage on a journey to Washington.

Artemus was engaged in reading, and in his mind for conversation. But the hero was not to be faulted. "Say," he remarked to his victim, "do you think Grant'll get the nomination for President?"

Artemus looked up from his book, and said, "Grant, who is Grant?"

Paralyzed for a moment by the questioner's exclamation, "You don't mean to say you never heard of Gen. U. S. Grant?"

"Never heard of him," answered Artemus solemnly.

The confederate stared the hero for a few minutes, but he returned to the charge. "They say," old Greeley is again here.

Three more the serious eyes were directed at the hero.

"Greeley," he asked, "old Greeley? I have never heard of him either. It appears to me, sir, that you know more strangers than any man I ever met."

It took the interloper fully ten minutes to recover his surprise. Meanwhile Artemus was reading his book. Finally the talkative one could endure it no longer.

"Say, you fool, did you ever hear of Adam?" he exclaimed.

"Adam, Adam?" replied Artemus meditatively. "What was his other name?"

This closed the conversation.

Aspects of the Peace Conference at the Hague, the following which I take from an old newspaper book, rather good.

"Papa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Harry.

"Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now, there are Germany and Spain. They came near getting into war because a Spanish man took down the German flag."

"No, my dear," put in Harry's mother, "that wasn't the reason."

"But, my darling," said Mr. M.

"Don't you suppose I know? That was the reason."

"No, dearie, you are mistaken. It was because the Germans tried."

"Mrs. M., I say it was because the."

"Papa, you know better. You are only trying to."

"Mamma, I don't understand that your opinion was asked in the matter, any way."

"Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old woman."

"See here, you impudent."

"Put down your old cane, you brute. I don't you dare bristle up to me, or I'll."

"Never mind," interrupted Harry. "I think I know now how wars begin."

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

You take a swim.

You say you've swum.

You make you trim.

But they're not trim.

And milk you skin.

Is never skum.

When the words you speak.

These words are spoken.

If a nose you twank.

It's never twank.

Nor can you seek.

And say you've taken.

If a top you spin.

The top is spun.

A line you skin.

Yet the top skin.

Nor can a grin.

Be ever grin.

If we forget.

Then we've forgotten.

Yet if we led.

We haven't led.

No house we let.

Is ever let.

What we meet.

Is not meet.

No, don't you think.

Our language either?

New York World.

Some Wonderful Figures

Showing the Progress the Dominion is Making—Census Department Predicts Population of 7,600,000 in 1911.

The census department at Ottawa recently issued some figures which demonstrate in a striking way the progress which the Dominion is making.

Ottawa, July 10.—Special: The population of Canada was 6,562,269, on the first day of April of the present year. At the last decennial census, the population was 5,271,315, so that in six years there has been an increase of 1,290,954. If the present growth is kept up the population of Canada will be over seven and a half millions when the next census is recorded.

In Canada there were 17 works producing 37,000,000 and over, in 1905, as against 72 in 1900, 62 works producing 27,000,000 and over in 1905, as against 24 in 1900, 17 works producing 32,000,000 and over, as against 16 in 1900, four works in 1905 producing 3,000,000 and over whereas no one factory had reached that amount in 1900. The greatest volume of production by a single factory in 1905 was over 10,000,000 and the greatest in 1900 was under 11,000,000. The production of all works in 1900 was 140,000,000 and in 1905, it was 277,118,000.

Although the north-western territory was admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada on July 15th, 1907, and provisions were made for admitting the province on the same date, the first regular census of these parts of the Dominion was not taken until 1904. A special census of Manitoba taken in 1904 showed it to have in that year a population of 12,225, exclusive of Indians. In 1901 Manitoba and the Territories had a population of 100,000, inclusive of 22,784 Indians. The census of the same year showed an area of 56,971 acres in wheat, and production of 1,131,000 bushels of wheat, 102,219 bushels of barley, and 1,330,229 bushels of oats, being the harvest of 1900.

In 1901 the total production was 219,290, the area in wheat was 1,040,129 acres, of barley, 61,972 acres, and of oats 37,815 acres. The production of 1,067,221 bushels, and of oats 3,008,000 bushels being for the harvest of 1900. These figures are for areas of territory practically the same as the areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the last

two having attained the status of provinces on Sept. 1st, 1905.

Beginning with the twentieth century, the territory of the three provinces as now constituted had a population April 1, 1901, of 119,512, and on June 21, 1906, it had 208,202, being an increase in five years of 88,690, as compared with the increase of 209,207 in the ten years, 1891-1901, and of 113,631 in the ten years 1901-1911.

The grain crops of the harvest of 1900 which were recorded in the census of 1901, were a comparative failure owing to a period of unusual drought during the growing season. But as evidence of the agricultural growth of the three provinces it can be stated that the area in wheat was 2,895,557 acres, in barley 182,557 acres, and in oats, 803,890 acres.

The aggregate yield of the three kinds of grain in this year was 43,000,000 bushels. The census of June 21, 1906, took in the area and production for the field crops of 1905 and the area only for the crops of 1906. The production for 1906 has been since then computed from the reports of 2000 farmers, who gave the actual average yield for their own farms, and estimated the average for the townships in which they reside.

The whole area of wheat, barley, and oats increased from 3,091,117 acres in 1901 to 6,025,190 acres in 1905, and to 7,915,611 acres in 1906 and the yield of the three crops increased from 43,253,091 bushels in 1901, which was a bad harvest year, to 162,231,029 bushels in 1905, and to 210,459,008 bushels in 1906.

The number of farms increased from 31,815 in 1901 to 91,025 in 1901 and to 129,129 in 1906.

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Large Profits for Imperial Policyholders. . .

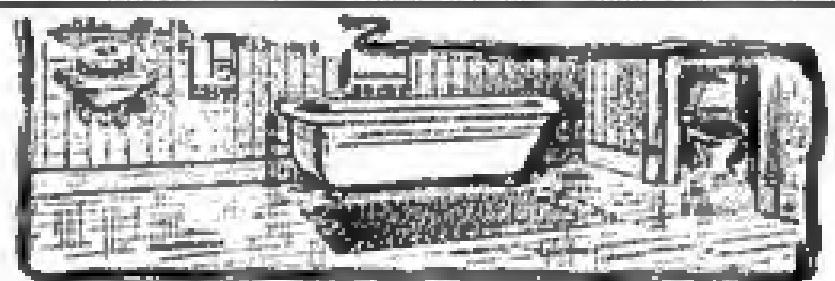
The Imperial Life Assurance Co.

G. D. ROGERS, District Manager
R. A. ROBINSON, City Agent

P.O. Box 917
Phone 155

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Yard No. 351

The Saturday News

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 of the Bank of Montreal.
 THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
 Publishers

SATURDAY, JULY 20th

Publishers' Notice

Since our notice of last week requesting our subscribers whose subscriptions have expired to renew we have been gratified at the number who have responded and who have called in or sent their renewals through the mail, and they have all had some word of encouragement for The Saturday News.

In starting a newspaper a great many people subscribe, merely for the reason that it is something new, and others because they wish to be loyal to their city and give all new enterprises a good start. Neither of the above reasons for subscribing though will bring a renewal the second year, unless the paper has shown itself to have merit and to fill a need in the community.

It is therefore particularly gratifying to the Publishers of The Saturday News that so many of its subscribers should voluntarily come in and renew on the first intimation that their subscriptions had expired.

We wish to thank our friends for their kind wishes for our future and for the tangible support they are giving us, and we assure them that as The Saturday News grows stronger it will grow bigger. We hope in the near future to add more special features to the paper and make it worthy not only the support of the Province but also of the Dominion, to make it thoroughly representative of this great and glorious West of ours.

We must once again remind those who have not renewed to do so with out delay as owing to the increased cost of getting the paper out we have decided to cut all names off our mailing list whose subscriptions are not renewed before August 1st.

The Week in Calgary.

(Continued from page 9)

The representatives of the National Council of Women were greeted with an audience sufficiently large and representative, considering the season and the nature of the work, to form a strong tribute to the respect in which their work is held.

And the organization gained in esteem because of the way in which it was presented in Calgary. The women who spoke convinced everybody that the Council was doing a great and worthy work, and were doing it in womanly ways. There was nothing of the "women's rights" type of oratory which is frowned upon everywhere by true women as well as by men. The National Council has succeeded in bettering conditions which men have neglected either because they had not the genius or the inclination to attend to them. Surely this fact must prove a satisfactory tribute to women of the true woman power in the world.

The "Mystery Letter" was revealed at last. The contents prove the wisdom of the decision and counsel in keeping it secret while the negotiations were pending.

So the Bell Telephone Co. is going to "stay with it." It is a satisfaction to notice that they are already at work framing up the terms, in preparation, presumably, for the approaching competition. An inspector is going the rounds from phone to phone, there is greater promptness by the "Bells" girls, and automatic phones are proposed early in September. It is good Calgary already to know that it is going to have.

The immigrants from Great Britain brought almost uniformly a satisfactory class. A recognition was not in Calgary last week, however, which means the future.

The week shows the change of Lethbridge and what it means to the city and county. An occasional paper on the part of immigration agents in Lethbridge and Calgary has been very successful. Nevertheless, some should be particularly careful to avoid only the better people to the city and to the Alberta of all parts thereof. We must not let the best.



Edmonton won a substantial victory at cricket last Saturday, defeating Wetaskiwin by 21 to 23. The chances for a good showing were poor at the fall of the eighth Edmonton wicket. Shale had hit out a lively 5, including two for the boundary, but the others had gone down for small scores. Then Captain Richardson and Harvey settled down to win the game. The latter had made 15 well earned runs when Bailey caught him. Harvey contributed a timely 7 while the Edmonton captain, even with the handicap of an injured lung, carried his bat for a splendid 25. Capt. Richardson's batting performance have been the feature of the season thus far.

Lucas' bowling had deadly results for Wetaskiwin. He took 5 wickets for 9 runs while Mountfield took 2 for 6. Mountfield's catch of a low one from Franklin's bat was warmly applauded. Wetaskiwin's total was 23, Bailey 12, run out, being the only batsman to reach double figures. In the evening the visitors were most hospitably entertained at the Grand Hotel.

The Daily Mail states that the Marylebone Cricket Club has agreed to send a team of Australian September provided that the Australian Board give a guarantee against financial loss. The Hon. F. S. Jackson is mentioned as a possible captain. In this connection a Sydney paper says: The Marylebone C.C. is expected to send a team to Australia next season, that is, to start their programme in this country in November. From England we learn that practically all the England players are available, if the Hon. F. S. Jackson and C. B. Fry be excepted, though these, too, may now be available. We understand that K. Hutchings, who made such a great name last season, and R. H. Spence, the brilliant Lancashire, are both desirous of making the trip. All the leading professionals are available, these including Hayward, Hirst and Topley. The team is therefore, likely to be one of the most powerful ever organized by England. And in that case Australia will need to enter the lists fully prepared for a strenuous struggle, and not, as against Warner's team, with a false feeling of security, based on a belief that Australia could not lose the rubber.

Edmonton and Strathcona cricketers play on the Exhibition grounds on Saturday. The ordinary Tuesday and Thursday practices have been resumed by the Edmonton Club.

The teams in the Western Canada Baseball League opened about the position as a week ago. On Friday last Medicine Hat defeated Calgary by 1 to 2, the grounds at Lethbridge being won. Next day Edmonton suffered a double reverse at Lethbridge losing one game by 10 to 6 and having the other given against it on account of Games hitting Empire McGeehan. The umpire had given O'Brien safe at third and Edmonton's third baseman objected to the decision. Medicine Hat also inflicted a double defeat on Calgary, 7 to 5 and 4 to 0.

The week started off well for Edmonton with a 2 to 0 victory over Medicine Hat. A 6 to 0 win for Medicine Hat followed on Tuesday and a tie game, 3 to 3 on Wednesday.

Calgary managed to pull the last of the series with Lethbridge out of the first by 3 to 1, after losing the first two by 10 to 5 and 6 to 1. Calgary had again to Edmonton on Thursday by 2 to 1 and Lethbridge to Medicine Hat by 4 to 2.

Anxious baseball is by no means dead in this part of the province. Strathcona defeated Edmonton by 11 to 1 early in the week but the Capital City's representatives re-tracked themselves on Thursday by defeating Wetaskiwin by 5 to 3.

Strathcona and Calgary played a remarkable game of interest in the southern city on Wednesday, neither team scoring.

Personalia

(Continued from page 2)

Another addition to the ranks of Alberta's athletes is Mr. R. H. Rutherford, of Lethbridge, who reached Edmonton during this week.

Mr. J. E. Gorton has returned from a tour to Winnipeg, which was prolonged to a greater extent than he anticipated. He was taken down with appendicitis and was operated on at the Manitoba capital. For tonight's 10th he was entirely recovered.

Dr. H. E. McInnis has returned to Edmonton from his prospective trip through the Yellowstone Park. He

Fruit Syrups

We have just received a shipment from London, England, of concentrated Fruit Syrups in convenient form for preparing Cooling Drinks.
 These syrups are of different flavors

Orange Pineapple Raspberry Strawberry
 A quart bottle for 75c

MESSINA LEMON SQUASH, 50c. per bottle

LIME JUICE CORDIAL, 50c per bottle

Refreshing and delicious during the warm summer days.



Geo. H. Graydon CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King Edward Pharmacy

followed the proposed route of the C.T.P. and found that the railway will traverse a country of great resources. He is very enthusiastic regarding the reservation made by the government at the headquarters of the Athabasca. It comprises 5000 square miles and is a spot of rare beauty. It has excellent mineral springs and will undoubtedly be a rival to Banff. That the opening up of the direct route to the mountains will mean much to Edmonton in a variety of ways goes without saying.

President MacKenzie of the C.N.R. paid an official visit to Edmonton this week. He was accompanied by Mr. W. M. McLeod, the new general manager of the line.

Sunny Alberta

An important case has arisen at High River over a conflict between the mounted police and the town police. On Thursday of last week Chief of Police Page was brought before two magistrates and fined \$10 and costs, and two other constables \$1 and costs each, for an assault upon Constable Brookfield, of the R.N. W.M.P. The case grew out of a dispute between two High River firms about a steam threshing engine. The local police said that the engine should not be moved, while the mounted police took sides with the other parties to the trouble. Finally Sgt. Maj. Page arrested the police constable and locked him up for interfering with an officer of the law in discharge of his duties. He was assisted by two men who were acting as special constables, but who, it is said, were not sworn in. Inspector Duffin was in High River on Saturday representing the mounted police in the case. The magistrate did not belong to High River, coming in from the country. Both parties are very much worked up over the affair. The mounted police say that the affair may not stop here, and action for false arrest may follow.

"There is a rumour around town", says the Christian Star, "to the effect that the Church has sold the Goodhue Ranch for just twice the sum they paid for it. It is true that they have been offered as much for the entire tract, but not being in the real estate business for speculation, they politely refused the sum. The land will likely be placed on the market towards the latter end of the month."

At the Lethbridge High Court George S. Hoggan was charged with causing to be printed for the purpose of display and distribution leaflets stating that Americans are not wanted in Canada, "investigate thoroughly before you buy land or take up homesteads in this country," etc., etc. He was found guilty and fined \$200 and costs of action or three months' imprisonment.

The Pioneer Creek Coal and Oil and Wheat Railway company proposes to construct four miles of railway connecting Pioneer Creek and Pioneer station. The municipality has been asked to guarantee the bonds to the extent of \$10,000 per mile.

The Provincial Government has acquired the Frank Coleman telephone system.

It is expected that the big C.P.R. bridge at Lethbridge will be completed within a year.

Hon. W. T. Finlay will lay the corner stone of the new wing of Medicine Hat Hospital on July 23.

The provincial boundary line between Alberta and Saskatchewan, as is well known, divides Lloydminster in two, and the citizens cannot agree on uniting with either province. A meeting was called on July 1st to discuss the question but no decision could be reached, so things must remain as they are in a most unsatisfactory shape indefinitely. It complicates civic affairs intolerably, says a dispatch from the town, as a magistrate has no legal right to settle cases occurring beyond Main street from where he lives, nor has a lawyer or doctor any legal right to practice in any part of town without dual registration.

Work has commenced on the erection of the cannery building at Medicine Hat.

A fatal accident occurred at Warwick near Vegreville on Tuesday when Mr. Larson, a farmer, while mounting a load of hay, was jammed against the rack by the horses. His spine was so injured that he died next morning in Vegreville hospital. A wife and six children survive.

BORN.

Mossie - On July 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mossie, Sixth St. Edmonton, a son.

McEwan - In Calgary, on July 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McEwan, a daughter.

Morrison - In Calgary, on July 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cecil Morrison, a son.

Payne - In Red Deer, on July 1th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Payne, a son.

Phillips - In Red Deer, on July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phillips, a son.

McCutcheon - In Red Deer, on July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McCutcheon, a son.

MARRIED.

Bruce - Matthew - On July 12th, at First Baptist Church, Edmonton, by Rev. A. M. McDonald, Miss Lily Matthews, late of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, to Henry Bruce, late of Dundee, Scotland.

Webster - Carrothers. At the home of the bride's father, Mr. Archie Carrothers, on July 10th, by the Rev. T. J. Johnson, M.A., B.D., Strathcona, Mr. Arthur George Webster and Miss Bertina Mabel Carrothers, both of Edmonton and formerly of Strathcona.

Copier - Haskell. At the home of the bride's father, Mr. Archie Carrothers, on July 10th, by the Rev. T. J. Johnson, M.A., B.D., Strathcona, Mr. Arthur George Webster and Miss Bertina Mabel Carrothers, both of Edmonton and formerly of Strathcona.

Ledie - Hamel. At Deschambault, Quebec, June, daughter of C. H. Hamel, former manager of the Jacques Cartier bank, to G. A. Ledie, of Edmonton.

Cover - Gallagher. At St. Joachim's Church, Edmonton, on July 11, Mary, daughter of Conrad Gallagher, to Charles F. Cover.

Crosley - Durman. At the First Baptist Church, Edmonton, on July 12, to Miss A. M. McDonald, Miss Mary Durman to Harry Crosley, formerly of Bradford, England.

DIED.

Ramsay - On July 13, at Bowden, A. L. Ramsay, for 11 years a resident of the district.

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A few beautiful lots left from

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The Saturday News is the official organ of the Alberta Farmers' Association, but the latter is only responsible for the views which are expressed in this department of the paper. While the publishers are thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the A.F.A., it is manifestly unfair to ascribe opinions which are expressed in other parts of the paper, dealing for the most part with matters which have no direct connection with agriculture and which would reasonably be expected to give rise to controversy, either to the officers or to the members of the Association.

About Town.

The corner stone of Metropolitan Methodist Church, Strathcona, was laid with appropriate ceremony on Tuesday by Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of missions. The new edifice will be a most handsome and commodious one. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Buchanan, Dr. E. B. Dell, president of Alberta Conference, and the pastors of the various churches in Strathcona.

The work on the east end fire hall will be rushed to completion this season, but it is not likely that anything will be done on that in the west end beyond laying the foundation.

Ald. Gariepy on Tuesday drew attention to the insufficient accommodation provided at the Edmonton R.N.W.M.P. barracks. Hon. Mr. Oliver will be interviewed regarding the matter.

The Orangemen of the Edmonton district celebrated the 12th in enthusiastic fashion in Wetaskiwin. Those of Southern Alberta met at Okotoks.

Ald. Gariepy has given notice of motion that he will move to rescind all motions fixing the route of the Edmonton street railway.

Local Improvement district No. 27 is seeking the co-operation of Edmonton with a view to improving the St. Albert trail.

Stanley and Jackson are enlarging their store premises, taking in those recently occupied by the Northwest Electric Co. A special sale is now in progress.

The Walter mill on the Strathcona side of the river is temporarily shut down on account of lack of logs.

N. D. Beck, R.C., is representing the Lord's Day Alliance, on the appointment of Attorney-General Cross, at the hearing of the C.P.R. appeal in Calgary against the judgment of the Chesham magistrates.

The Edmonton Council on Tuesday night decided to grant the new Williamson cold storage plant, which is to cost \$50,000 exemption from taxation on all but the office buildings, and the grant of free water and light and power at minimum rates if the buildings are approved of by the Dominion Government.

"To sum the fair up briefly," says the Innisfail Province in discussing the annual exhibition in that town, "it must be admitted that it was a huge success for never before were such large crowds seen on the grounds and never have the gate receipts equalled this year's. The number of entries were almost the same as last year, but for some unaccountable reason over 100 exhibitors failed to appear and as the space was mostly in the cattle classes it made the cattle racks look slimly filled. It has been asked, why should such a large number of entries fail to appear, and we believe the answer is that Innisfail has grown too large for a one day show. For another year the Board of Directors must make preparations for at least a two days fair, the first to be a receiving day and the second the show day. This will do away with the excuse of some of the exhibitors who failed to arrive with their stock this year, that it is too much for one day."

The mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan are on the lookout for a man called Stebbly, who is said to have escaped from custody at Bathurst. He is stated to be well armed and desperate and the police have reason to believe that he is now in that neighborhood.

The Beef Commission at Edmonton.

The beef commission, after perambulating through the southern part of the province for a month or more, hearing the testimony of all who have anything of value to tell about the meat industry, from the man who could starve Alberta in ten days down to the humblest stock grower, reached Edmonton for two days' sitting on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The proceedings are of keen interest to those who are directly concerned in the matters under discussion and should be of the greatest indirect interest to all who are not confirmed vegetarians. Consequently some surprise was occasioned at the small attendance. Besides was the refusal to the commission not Mr. P. J. Nolan of Calgary, whose appearance on a case involving an acre and a cow is usually sufficient to draw a full house? Even a matter of fact as that of bringing out the necessary information regarding beef shipments, and prices could not impress Mr. Nolan and many were the salutes with which he enlightened the proceedings. The Commissioners, Messrs. Middleton and Campbell, are men of few words but such questions as they ask indicate their grasp of the problems, which they are called upon to investigate. The secretary is Mr. H. A. Craig, a well-known official of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Three buyers, all living in Strathcona, were placed in the stand, Messrs. John Gainer, J. J. Duggan and Wm. Vogel. All were very extensively examined as to their methods of conducting business, the districts that they covered, the amount of competition they encountered and the way in which prices were arrived at.

Mr. Gainer in reply to Mr. Nolan's questions, made the calculation that a steer of 100 pounds could be purchased for \$15. It would sell for \$23.95, giving a profit of \$8.95. Mr. Gainer asserted that his business was absolutely independent of that of any other firm or corporation. In the retail business he admitted that there was an understanding that the firms should not undersell one another.

"If you could sell at a smaller price than you do," asked Mr. Nolan, "and still make a profit, would you do it without consulting your competitor, P. Burns and Co.?"

"I don't think we would," was the reply.

"Did you reduce the price of dressed pork when the prices of the live article slumped?" asked Mr. Nolan at another stage.

"No."

This led Mr. Nolan to remark that it was a saving in bookkeeping.

"Why didn't you reduce the price of the dressed article when the live weight price dropped?"

"It is not customary."

When questioned as to how prices were determined, Mr. Gainer replied that they were simply determined by surroundings. He occasionally shipped to Gordon and Ironsides. They sent him their quotations off cars in Winnipeg and he purchased accordingly.

The most interesting portion of the evidence of J. J. Duggan, buyer for P. Burns and Co., was that which dealt with a large purchase made last season at Vegreville. Four cars were sent to Calgary and a train load of tip-toppers to Gordon and Ironsides.

"How was that arrangement made between Burns and Gordon and Ironsides?"

"It was arranged in Calgary."

"Isn't that a standing arrangement?"

"Don't know."

"Haven't you an hallucination it is so. Don't you know Burns buys everything, and sorts them for Gordon and Ironsides? You know that?"

"Yes."

"Upon what basis did Gordon and Ironsides pay for these?"

"I don't know."

Speaking of a buying trip paid to the Vegreville country this season, Mr. Nolan asked:

"Did all the farmers sign the contracts?"

"A number wouldn't."

"What is the penalty for them?"

"They have their cattle yet."

"A good object lesson for them," was the counsel's rejoinder.

Mr. Vogel declared that his was a strictly independent pork packing concern. He submitted a schedule of prices paid by him for hogs during 1906 as follows:

May 1st to 15th, 6 1/4;
May 15th to Oct. 25th, 6 1/2;
Oct. 25th to Nov. 15, 6 1/4;
Nov. 15 to Dec. 25, 6;
Dec. 25 to Jan. 25, 5 3/4 and 5 1/2.
These prices were for choice hogs. Rough and very heavy hogs were quoted below these prices.

When asked the reason for the fluctuations, Mr. Vogel maintained that they were due simply to local supply and demand. Chicago quotations, he maintained, had no effect.

He denied most strenuously that P. Burns and Co. could fix the price of hogs.

The Alberta Farmers' Association was strongly represented, President Fletcher was the first to go on the stand. The great trouble about the hog business was its uncertainty. He thought the dealers played a game on the farmer, pumping up the price enough to induce them to raise hogs and then dropping it away before the profitable margin. He thought that P. Burns was responsible, but it was difficult to adduce

exact proof. It was the wish of the province to have the government intervene.

A. W. Warner, ex-president of the A.F.A., stated his firm belief that Government canning and packing houses, to ensure competition and prevent monopoly were the remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of the hog industry. The danger of the factory now being erected at Edmonton was that it would place the farmer under the domination of the American beef trust. He thought the government should step in between the farmer and the man who said he could starve the people of the province in ten days if he wished. Mr. Warner was of the opinion that it was of far more importance to the province for the government to take over the control of the meat packing industry than it was to take over that of the telephone.

W. F. Stevens, secretary of the association, presented petitions of the Vermilion and Tolfield branches as two of twenty that had been presented to the Department of Agriculture asking the government to take steps to afford relief. The Tolfield petition was published in The Saturday News last week. That from Vermilion is as follows:

Whereas We the members of the Vermilion branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association, believing that an equitable and uniform price for cattle, hogs and all meat products would be best for producers and consumer, and realizing that the present high price of cattle and hogs is but temporary and the result of the past severe winter, and that the high price of cured meats is the result of a combination of packers and can only be remedied by removing the cause. Therefore, be it resolved that the best way of accomplishing this would be for the Provincial Government to construct and operate abattoirs and packing houses.

(Signed) J. G. Arthur, Secretary Vermilion branch A.F.A.

Mr. Stevens was sure that farmers could not produce hogs for less than five cents a pound. The dairy business was being carried on successfully by the government and in his opinion the packing plants could be handled in a like manner. The government could build and equip a plant and place it in charge of a competent person. Even though the corporations did run up the price, the government would be in a position to compete as long, if not longer, than a private corporation.

He cited the enormous profits which packers were making and gave an experience of his own which was quite to the point. He had cut up a 245 pound hog in the same manner as a butcher would, and by selling it at from two to three cents below market price he had cleared \$5.41 above what he would have received had he sold it to P. Burns and Company. The same hog if it had been driven to market and shrank five per cent would have netted the local dealer over \$11, or over 100 per cent. He was sure that the province could at present supply over 500 hogs a day and with so many Americans coming in, accustomed to hog raising, this number could be largely increased.

The testimony given by the other representatives of the farmers was warmly supported by Mr. Ottewill and Mr. Parmenter of Clover Bar, Daniel Fulton, president of the Strathcona branch, Charles and Jas. Mortimer of Leduc, and Thomas Janverney. Earlier in the sitting Oliver Carson of the Sturgeon district pointed out the disadvantages accruing from the lack of competition and the possibility of having prices pulled away down at any time. Henry Bell of Sunnyside testified along the same lines.

The Commissioners went down the C.N.R. for the rest of the week and will return to Edmonton in time to reconvene at this point at ten o'clock on Monday.

TOLFIELD AND THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

The secretary of the A.F.A. is in receipt of the following most earnest, pointed, and well-worded resolution signed by 130 farmers in the vicinity of Tolfield.

To the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Sir, - Your petitioners show:

1st. That the export trade of Al-

20% Discount Sale

As we are enlarging our store to make room for FASHION CRAFT clothes, we have decided to run a 15 days' sale, making a 20% reduction off everything in our store, which includes WELLS MARGARET'S SHIRTS, LONDON, ENGLAND, KNOX HATS and CROSSBELL SHIRTS.

For Saturday only we are running special our \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 soft negligee Shirts for \$1.00. Saturday night and all day Monday we are offering Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear at \$4.50 a suit, regular price \$6.00.

We make this extra cut in the price to introduce this UNDERWEAR to many of our Customers who have not yet tried it.

112 JASPER AVE.

STANLEY & JACKSON

TELEPHONE 249

beria demands only steers of three or four years of age or over and of good size.

2nd. That the quantity of beef yearly raised and sold only in the local market is greatly in excess of the needs of that market.

3rd. That the establishment of a meat canning factory in this province would help to retain within the province the money spent by its citizens in canned meats.

4th. That the operation of such a factory by the government would be a guarantee of the purity of its products.

5th. That similar establishments such as creameries, poultry fattening stations, and telephones made by our government are being heartily endorsed by the people.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that it may please the government of the Province of Alberta to establish and operate a meat canning factory in said province.

Signatures 120.

EDMONTON MARKETS.

The local grain markets are ruling quiet with receipts small. Coarse grains are in good demand, with oats selling at 30 cents per bushel on market square.

Elevator prices.

No. 1 Nor wheat, 62c per bushel; No. 2 Nor, wheat 60c per bushel; No. 3, Nor wheat, 57c per bushel; lower grades, 40c to 50c per bushel; No. 2 white oats, 27c per bushel.

No. 3, white oats, 27c per bushel; Feed barley, 30 to 33c per bushel; barley, 35 to 40c per bushel; No. N.W. Flax, \$1.00 per bushel.

HAY.

Receipts of hay are more liberal with an easier tone to prices. Several loads of new hay have been brought in, and as receipts become more liberal there is likely to be further declines in prices.

Ruling prices about as follows: Fished Hay in car lots—Slough, \$7 to \$12 per ton. Upland, \$12 to \$15 per ton. Timothy, \$15 to \$20 per ton.

By the load on market square—Slough, \$7 to \$12 per ton. Upland, \$12 to \$15 per ton. Timothy, \$15 to \$20 per ton. Shovel Oats, \$8 to \$12 per ton. Straw, \$5.00 to \$6 per load. Baled straw, \$10.00 ton. Coal, \$1.50 to \$5 per ton.

Flour, Retail. Best patent \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. Strong rollers, \$2.25 per cwt.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Receipts of butter and eggs have fallen off some and there is a firmer tone to prices.

Prices quoted are average prices being paid to farmers in quantities.

Eggs. Strictly fresh, 20c to 25c per doz.

Butter. Fancy dairy, 1 pound prints, 20 to 22 cents per pound.

Good to choice dairy, 17 to 20 cents per pound.

Dairy in casks and tubs, 15 to 18 cents per pound, creamery butter 25 to 30 cents per pound. Old butter, slow sale.

Potatoes. Good potatoes, well-grown 30 to 40 cents per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of hogs are becoming more liberal with a tendency toward a slightly lower range of values.

Cattle, live weight. Steers, 4 1/2c per pound; Cows, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 to 7 1/2c per pound.

Live hogs, heavy, 5 to 5 1/2c per pound; light and medium, 5 1/2 to 6c per pound.

Live sheep 6 1/2c per pound. Veal calves live weight, 5c to 5 1/2c per pound. Veal calves, dressed, 9c per pound.

POULTRY.

Live Turkeys, 16 to 17c per pound. Dressed, 20 cents per pound.

Spring chickens, 20c per pound. Old hens, live, 12 1/2 cents per pound.

Old hens, dressed 15 cents per pound.

WENNIPEG.

Wheat markets have been nervous this week, but mostly firm with an upward tendency and generally the trade is optimistic in its expectations.

of higher prices. American markets show an advance of 1c to 1 1/2c, and our Winnipeg market is about 2 1/2c higher than a week ago. Oats are easier and market dull at the moment. Barley is steady. Flax quiet and 2c lower. Today's prices are:

1 Nor, 10 1/2c; 2 Nor, 10 1/2c; 3 Nor, 10 1/2c. No. 1 wheat, \$2 1/2c. Futures closed, July 30/31: August, 51 1/4; September, 50 1/2; October, 49 3/4; oats, No. 2, white, 40 1/2c; 3 white, 38c; barley, No. 3, 54c; No. 1, 52c. Flax, 1 Nor, west 14 1/2.

Thompson Sons and Co.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK REPORT.

Receipts for week ending July 13. Cattle fairly heavy. 1500 head. Market weaker. Good to choice steers, 1200 and up, 1 to 4 1/2c; good steers, 1100 to 1200, 3 to 3 1/2c; good cows, 3 to 3 1/2c; bulls, 2 to 2 1/2c. The above for grass fed stock.

Choice grain fed will bring some advance.

Hogs—Receipts continue fairly heavy for this time of year. 1477 for week ending July 13th. Bacon hogs, 150 to 225, worth 7c; smooth hogs, 230 to 300, worth 6 to 6 1/4c. Rough hogs and heavy pigs are being discounted about 2c a pound. Farmers should hold back all brood sows. Hog receipts at U.S. points continue heavy; packing since March 1st is 840,000 over a year ago. Values have gone still lower, average price at St. Paul 5.65; Chicago, 5.80 to 5.90.

Canadian farmers show foresight and raise hogs.

J. Y. Griffin and Co.

Through the Dominion Secretary of State, word has been received that Queen Alexandra has consented to the naming of the new Edmonton Hospital the Royal Alexandra.

RED DEER FAIR 1907

July 23rd and 24th

\$2,500 IN PRIZES

(More than double last year's)

Send for Prize List and Rules to A. W. C. ALLEN, Secretary, Red Deer Exhibition Association, Limited, Red Deer.

Reduced Rates on Railways
Special Afternoon Programmes

The Morton Cafe

The Best 25c Meal in the City

THIRD ST., JUST OF JASPER

J. MORTON, Prop.

P. R. COHOON

Manufacturing and Refracting

OPTICIAN

All Lenses ground at short notice

The only grinding plant west of Winnipeg

First Annual Discount Sale

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, ART GLASS, OPTICAL GOODS, PIPES, COMBS, EBONY & LEATHER GOODS.

Everything of the Best. We want to make room for our Fall Goods

Jackson Bros.

Edmonton's Leading Jewelers

Corner Jasper and Queens Avenue

Marriage Licenses Issued. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

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LUNCH ROOM, RESTAURANT AND CAFE

Growing in popularity every day. We serve first-class meals and lunches at moderate prices. Try our 25c mid-day lunch. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

HOWARD STREET

J. W. FIFE, Prop.

Next Saturday News Office

IT MATTERS NOT WHAT YOUR OCCUPATION MAY BE

It Will Pay You to Investigate

the Accident and Sickness Policies which are, consistent with safety, the most liberal and up-to-date issued by any company. A postal will bring you further information. Apply to

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.

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Capital Authorized \$4,000,000
Capital Paid Up \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$60,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards at the highest current rates from date of deposit, and added to the principal every three months.

Edmonton Branch—Cor. of Jasper and Quebec Avenues

A. SCOTT, Manager

The Store That Sells For Lowest Prices

BARGAIN SALE

BARGAIN SALE

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY SALE

So great has been the success attending our Friday and Saturday Sales, that we have decided to greatly increase them, and our offerings for this week will be on a much larger scale than formerly. Do not fail to take advantage of our reduced prices on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Reduced Prices in All Departments	Dry Goods Men's Furnishings Boots and Shoes . Ladies' Skirts and Blouses	Reduced Prices in All Departments
---	---	---

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SALE THIS WEEK

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.
267 JASPER AVENUE EAST

The Store That Sells For Lowest Prices

THE R. HOCKLEY CO. LIMITED

Exclusive Men's Tailors

We are showing the very latest effects in imported clothes.

McDougall St.

Phone 222

Under Prince Arthur Cafe

P. O. Box 174

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Wholesale and Retail Hardware,
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SEASONABLE ARTICLES

Screen Doors, Screen Windows
Refrigerators, Water Coolers
Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers
All Glass, Stylish and Practical

The
Canada Life
Investment
Department

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Property
at current rates of interest

NO DELAY

Mortgages and School Debentures
Purchased.

W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office, Edmonton

THE WINTER WHEAT OF ALBERTA

The Pool, Proport and Future Discussed by Mr. McKillop, the Seed Commissioner.

The earliest winter wheat in Alberta of which we have been able to learn, was grown by Chas. Kettles at Pincher Creek in the year 1881. Mr. Kettles brought a small quantity of this wheat up with him from the East, and planted it in a small patch of ground which he had broken. It was one of the soft varieties and it did well, producing an abundant crop. No particular notice was taken of it except as a curiosity. The country was a cattle country, and such an idea as putting it to any other use was never entertained. However, a small quantity has been grown in Pincher Creek district from year to year ever since. No great development was made in winter wheat growing in that district until the general development all over the province in the last few years. But the home of first growing this popular cereal seems to belong to Pincher Creek.

In the latter part of the '90's the district around Cardston was settled by farmers from Utah. Some of these men brought winter wheat north with them. The "Odessa" seems to have been the favorite variety. The quantity produced was not very great. Nor was there any incentive to increase production. The crops produced were satisfactory, but there was no demand. So far the winter wheat grown was all of the soft varieties, and the demand, which has since sprung up for that grade did not then exist. There were no flouring factories; there was no connection with the Oriental market. Consequently winter wheat growing languished.

In the summer of 1901 the first carload of hard wheat arrived in Alberta. Walter H. Brown and Ezra Thompson, both of Spring Creek, were the men who were the means of bringing it in. Mr. Brown had sent two samples of wheat, one of spring wheat and one of "Odessa" to Fort William for inspection. In his letter he asked for the opinion of the inspector as to the best variety of winter wheat to grow for milling purposes. With the report of the inspection came back the advice to try the "Turkey Red." As the inspection report on his "Odessa" was not very satisfactory, Mr. Brown decided to try this new kind, but did not know where to get it. He went to his neighbor, Mr. Thompson for advice. Mr. Thompson, who had come from Nebraska and knew the variety and its good qualities, immediately fell in with the scheme, and together they sent for a carload. It arrived on the 15th day of September, 1901, and was sown during the remainder of that month. Mr. Thompson was a land agent as well as a farmer, and had the land agent's ability to make things known. So, the fame of that wheat went far and wide, and the whole of the province of that first carload was sold as seed in 1902, and was distributed all over Southern Alberta. In the following year the C.P.R., seeing that the "Turkey Red" was a success, brought in a large amount for seed and sold it in every part of Southern Alberta and Central Alberta. Since then it has extended all over the province as far north as Edmonton. It has become such a characteristic crop of the province of Alberta, and has improved so much since being introduced into Alberta, that we are quite justified in giving it the name of "Alberta Red."

The "Turkey Red," "Kansas Red" or "Alberta Red" variety of wheat had accomplished great things for the Central Western States before being introduced into Canada. Kansas, which had long been regarded as too dry for profitable agriculture, has become the largest wheat producing state in the union, largely through this variety. Nebraska has been equally benefited. While sufficient time has not elapsed to bring equal benefits in Alberta, time is all that is necessary to bring them about. And furthermore, it is already true that in Alberta the highest perfection of quality yet attained has been reached. The wheat brought from Nebraska by Mr. Thompson in 1901 weighed 55 lbs. to the bushel, the crop produced from it weighed 61, and during the past winter the writer has weighed samples that went as high as 65 lbs. to the bushel. The wheat brought in had a long-looking berry of only moderate size. Such has been the development in size and plumpness that samples taken back to Kansas by visitors to that country, have been emphatically pronounced to be a different kind by life-long growers of the same variety. Indeed it is doubtful if there is anywhere in the world a hard wheat grown of such size and plumpness. Not has the milling quality deteriorated. Actual tests by Calgary millers show it to be quite the equal of Red Fife for bread making, both in quality and strength.

Just what the introduction of "Alberta Red" into Alberta has done for the province cannot be accurately estimated. To anyone who travelled over the country from Calgary to Medicine before its introduction and who again makes the journey in the year 1907, the change is quite evident, and is indeed marvellous. The towns of Okotoks and High River were barely in existence and the other places on the line were only stations or watering tanks. Now we see prosperous towns every few miles and elevators at every station, and at some several of them, and all unable to handle the crops. The introduction of hard winter wheat has not done it all. But it certainly must be given a great share of the credit, and probably a greater share than any other single factor.

The growing of a wheat has also taken a lesson in recent years. The greater part of the settlement around Pincher Creek is composed of farmers from Waterloo County, Ont., who had grown winter wheat there. When they heard of the success of winter wheat in the South they brought up some of their old favorite variety, "Dawson's Golden Chaff" from Ontario. Large quantities of this and similar varieties are grown in the district around Olds and Delisle. It does not bring such good prices as the hard wheat, but is rather better in point of yield. The demand also has improved, owing to the establishment of a large flouring factory in Calgary and improved conditions westward, where the Oriental demand is for a low grade flour.

The "Alberta Red" is, however, the wheat for Alberta and will continue to hold the first place. The soft wheats can be grown any place and are produced in large quantities on the Pacific Coast and in other countries not adapted to hard wheat. Hard winter wheat of the quality of "Alberta Red" can only be produced in a few favorite countries. It is, therefore, an article that will always be in demand at top prices; whereas the poorer grades are more subject to over-production and glutted markets. It is a wheat that is worth more than its actual milling value, as an asset of its great strength it is used to grade up weaker grades.

There is a great need for such wheat in the Oriental market, as the wheat produced on the Pacific Coast and in Manitoba is so scarce as to be almost useless for bread making. Then too the Oriental demand, which is now for low grade flour, will become more exacting as the years go by. The Orientals are only now being educated to like flour; they will gradually demand a better product. A people can be educated from a lower to a higher product, but never the reverse.

It may be of interest to recount some of the advantages of winter wheat to a wheat growing country. In the first place the average yield of winter wheat is greater than spring. This is probably due to the longer period in which it has to grow, and partly perhaps to better preparation of the soil previous to sowing. In any case the average in Alberta has been considerably greater for the autumn sown crop. There is less danger of winter wheat being damaged by frost. It matures much earlier and in a country that approaches the northern limit of cereal production that is of great importance. The growing of both winter and spring wheat distributes the farm work better over the season. Greater areas of land can be cultivated with the same amount of horse power, where both are grown. Half the sowing is done in the fall; this leaves only half of the spring rush so dreaded by the grower of spring grains alone. Harvest time is extended and there is a better chance of harvesting all the crop at just the proper time. On account of the decreased amount of work in the spring, all the spring crop can be put in more promptly, thus the danger from fall frosts is lessened. In case of a failure from winter wheat the result is not very serious.

Practically all that is lost is the seed. Land that was in proper condition for winter wheat in the preceding fall is in good condition for spring grains. Consequently if a crop is lost in an unusually unfavorable winter there is as good a chance for a spring sown crop as though the autumn crop had never been sown. Since the introduction of winter wheat there has been only one failure and it not a complete one by any means. This occurred in the winter of 1906-07. There was practically no rain from August until May and as a consequence the more carefully sown grain was killed. That one year was a blessing in disguise. The idea had become prevalent that any kind of seed might be thrown in any kind of soil, in any way, at any depth, at any time, with reasonable hopes of a crop. That last year was a lesson. One thing it taught was that sowing on late shallow breaking was a delusion. To have a sure crop on breaking it should be early and deep, and the land well worked up. The seed itself should be put in moderately deep; the fields that lived through that dry winter were almost invariably sown three inches deep. The time of sowing also makes a great difference. The best farmers are now in favor of sowing between the last of July and the middle of September. Later than that may succeed but one is taking long chances. The amount of seed to be sown is a debated question. The "Alberta Red" is noted for its tillering, and close seed is needed on account of that. In the dryer districts a bushel per acre seems to be sufficient, but the amount varies with the district and can best be decided by experience. The past winter 1906-07 has been the

severest in the history of the west. Yet the winter wheat never looked better than it does now. This is perhaps partly due to better methods of farming learned from lessons of the preceding years. But in any case it is extremely encouraging to find after a winter of unprecedented severity that prospects are of the brightest.

W. C. McKillop, Representative in Alberta of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the Farmers' Advocate.

Profits in Pork Packing.

In view of the interest in packing houses shown in Alberta at present, an article in the Toronto Weekly Sun showing the profits that there have been in the business in Ontario is particularly timely.

A large number of experiments says the Sun, have been carried through by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture for the purpose of demonstrating as nearly as possible the cost of producing bacon pigs. One of the most elaborate of these experiments was that carried on last year by Prof. Day, with the co-operation of nearly half a score of farmers in different parts of Ontario. The results of this and some other experiments have been reported at the Winter Fair at Guelph, and on such occasions demand has been made on behalf of the farmers that the packers be asked to show up the cost of transforming these legs into bacon. But this demand, a reasonable one under the circumstances, has fallen on deaf ears.

While, however, the packers have refused to voluntarily place their figures before a farmers' gathering, some facts which serve the same purpose were brought out in an action recently tried in this city. This action was for the purpose of determining the allotment and price to be paid for certain shares in the Wm. Davies' Co. In connection with this trial a table was exhibited showing the dividends which stock in the company has paid during the last thirteen years. In only one year has this dividend gone as low as 15 per cent., that was in 1881. In '98, the year in which the packers arbitrarily dropped hog prices in the autumn, without any corresponding decline in the old country bacon market, the dividends went to 120 per cent. The exact dividend paid on Davies' stock for the last thirteen years is as follows:

For the year ending March 31st,
1881, 65 per cent.
1891, 34 1/2 per cent.
1895, 40 per cent.
1896, 45 per cent.
1897, 100 per cent.
1898, 120 per cent.
1899, 82 per cent.
1900, 60 per cent.
1901, 27 1/2 per cent.
1902, 15 per cent.
1904, 30 per cent.
1905, 41 per cent.
1906, 25 per cent.

That the stock is still a good investment is further shown by the fact that J. W. Flavell, Managing Director, paid \$400 per share for stock with a face value of \$100, during the past year.

In view of these facts, packers will have serious difficulty in any attempt to convince farmers hereafter that they are always paying more for hogs than conditions warrant.

Thomas Duce has been elected councillor in Cardston to succeed H. M. Brown, who retired on account of ill health.

Frank citizens are indignant over the failure of the Sea-Spokane flyer to stop at that town and are making representations to the railway authorities.

Red Deer Memorial Hospital has just received a donation of \$200 from Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, one of the builders of the Calgary and Edmonton railways.

The old rink has been torn down at Wainwright, but a movement is on foot to erect a new building.

The Stettler Independent has issued an excellent special number in honor of the town's first birthday, celebrated on July 1.

Bellions will shortly be circulated from Athabasca Landing to the Peace River among the settlers in that country to have the government extend its telephone line from Athabasca Landing to the Peace River district. It is the intention to ask for a line from Athabasca Landing to Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort St. John and intermediate points.

T. L. Burdon has assumed the editorship and proprietorship of the Oils Gazette.

Work has been commenced on a new Bank of Commerce building at Pincher Creek.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company have this day deposited in the Edmonton Land Titles Office, for the district of North Alberta, plan, profile, and book of reference showing the location of their railway through the said District of North Alberta and the lands required for their right of way thereon.

Dated this 5th day of July, A.D., 1907.
W. H. BURGAR,
General Solicitor, G.T.P. Railway Company.

D. R. Fraser & Co.

LIMITED.

Manufacturers of

All kinds of Spruce Material

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in

BASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS,
TURNINGS, FRAMES,
SHINGLES, LATH,
LIME, BUILDING
PAPER, ETC.

We have just received a large stock of first class B.C. Material.

If you are going to build
CALL ON US.

Money Saved

A SAVING OF

25c to 50c on the \$1

CAN BE MADE ON YOUR
Grocery, Clothing, Dry
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ALL GOODS ARE QUOTED
EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID

We pay freight to any railway station in Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Write for our latest price list, it is mailed free on request.

We only handle the best goods money can buy, only goods of best mills, manufacturers and packers shipped.

We make prompt shipments. We absolutely guarantee satisfaction and delivery.

All goods guaranteed or Money Refunded. It is a duty to you, to Your Family and to Your Pocket to investigate our prices.

We do not belong to the Jobbers' or Retailers' guild or association, or any trust. References: Any Bank, Railway, or Express Company in the City, or the names of twenty thousand satisfied patrons in the four provinces.

Write for our list to-day.

Northwest Supply House
250 & 261 STANLEY ST.
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HARDISTY BROS.

Retailers in all Edmonton Carriage Co.

Railway Carriage, Distributing

AND

General Forwarding Agents

We are fully equipped and make a specialty of moving and placing Saws, Rollers, Heavy Machinery, etc.

Main Phone 445 Stable Phone 279
C.P.R. Yard 39 P.O. Box 316

12 QUEEN'S AVENUE

A Watch That Keeps Time

for \$7.00

The best value in the city. We guarantee them good timekeepers or will exchange them within a year.

A. BRUCE POWLEY

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204 JASPER AVE. EAST - EDMONTON

Official Watch Inspector C.P.R. Inver of Marriage License

THE ARCADE

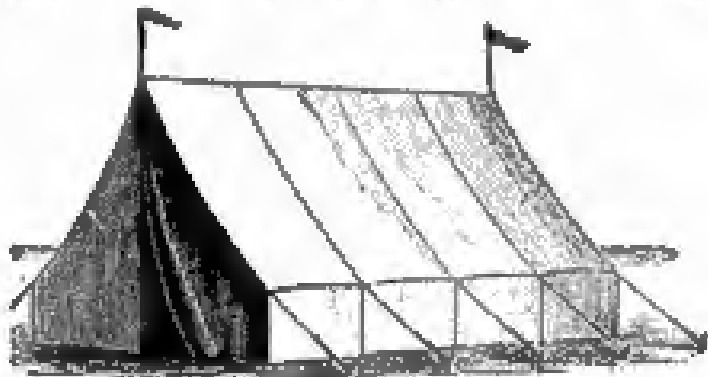
New Pictures
New Music . .

All the fun of the fair

1c.

Children's Wall Tents for July

Length and Width	Height	Wall	Without Poles or Pins	Poles or Pins	Poles and Pins Extra
7 x 7	7	2	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00	\$1.00
7 x 9	7	2	9.00	10.00	1.00
14 x 12	7	2	15.00	16.00	1.00



Stack and Machine Covers

Size	4 in. Dark	10 in. Dark	12 in. Dark
12x14	\$1.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.50
14x20	2.50	3.00	3.50

Edmonton Tent and Mattress Co., Limited

619 Second Street, Edmonton

July Clearing Sale

Great Bargains in every Department
Commencing Saturday, June 29th.

A Souvenir Pocket Pin-Cushion put in each package of goods purchased.

Come direct to this store on Saturday or any day during the next two weeks, and let us prove to you that you will save money by getting some of our bargains.

Your neighbors will be getting their share of the good things, why not you?

Duncan Bros. & Butters

Successors to McDougall & Son

DEPARTMENT STORE

3 & 5 Jasper Avenue West

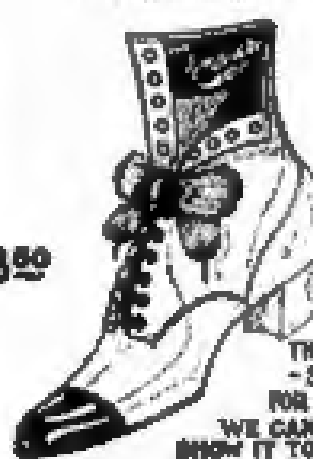
Phone 38

SPRING STOCK NOW COMPLETE

PARTICULAR WEAR WOMEN WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THIS STYLE OF THE EMPRESS



3.50



THIS STYLE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. WE CAN SHOW IT TO YOU.



4.00



NONE BETTER AT THIS PRICE.

J. H. MORRIS & CO., DEPARTMENTAL STORE

7, C. Box 20

Office: Room 1, Crystal Palace

W. H. COOPER

Agents: New York Underwriters & Canadian Fire, Ontario Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass

MONEY TO LOAN

EDMONTON, ALBERTA



THE FALL OF JACK GIL- LASSIE.

This fell when dinner-time was done. 'Twixt the first and the second rub.

That our man Jack came home again.

To his room about the club.

An' says he laughed and says he sang.

An' says we thought him fond.

An' says he trumped his partner's trick.

An' garred his partner rue.

Then up and spoke an older man.

That told the story, its end.

"God save the lad! Wherever comes the light."

That twinkles on his face?"

An' Jack he winked an' Jack he smiled.

An' went the card-brain work.

"I'm a' too fresh fra' the stirrups."

May be that I am drunk."

"There's whisky brewed in Galt's shoes."

An' L. L. L. for ever;

But never liquor in the house.

That looks fra' and your eye."

"There's a third o' hair on your forehead."

Alas the heart is woe."

"Oh! that is fra' the long-haired sly."

That shimmers over me."

"Oh long-haired sly, are lovin' hands."

An' terrier doggie fair.

But never yet was terrier born.

Wi' sliding golden hair!"

"There's a smirch o' powder on your breast."

Below the left breast?"

"Oh! that is fra' my gold sign."

Whom the stump and fell."

"Mon Jack, ye smoke the Trich course."

For ye are short o' cash.

time to time from the stored precincts of childhood. If the battle of Waterloo was fought on the play grounds of Elton, so no less certainly have many eventful happenings that have gone to make history been conceived and perfected over the card tables and in the sitting rooms of the various clubs.

What records the lack of the Edmonton Club are utterly unknown to me, even the age, and father of the club, are shrouded in mystery; but that much that would prove vastly interesting might be told I never doubt.

The old club like many of the old-timers keeps its counsel well. But what I have set out to write of is of that off-spring of the little white house on the hill, the new club, which is to have its home-warming on Friday of this week.

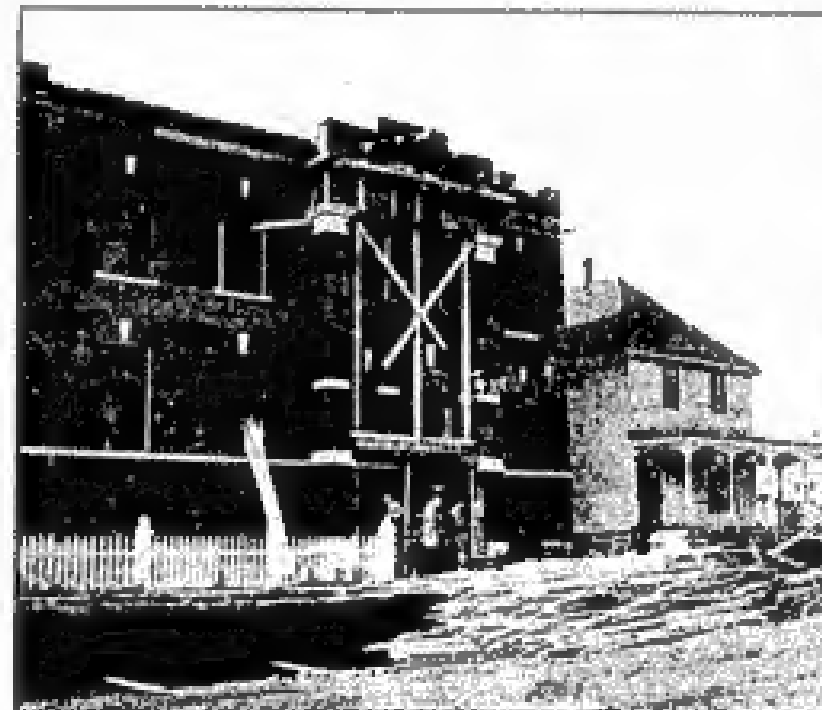
"The King is dead, long live the king." One sighs as one passes the parent club; it is the old tragedy, the son has outstripped the father the old man is out of date.

But surely any father would be content to make way for such a son.

Standing heavily erect on the very brink of the wonderful Saskatchewan Valley, the situation of the new club is an ideally beautiful one.

One lingers perhaps for more grounds, as a setting for the fine artistic building; but with the material he has had to his hand Mr. Calderwood has, I think, accomplished wonders.

Not being sufficiently up in architecture to offer any opinion worth while with regard to the structure of the building itself, I shall hurry you on to a description of the interior, of which indeed I am better able to speak, only remarking that even to the casual eye, the club presents a fine appearance, being of red brick with sand stone ornamentation, the wide entrance and graceful covered court-yard effect at the north end



The new and the old Edmonton Club from a photograph taken some months ago, before the finishing touches were commenced on the building, on the possession of which the members enter on Friday of this week.

An' best Havanna smoking, honey.

Are white an' pure an' ash.

"This night ye stopped a story brand."

An' stopped it wi' a curse.

Last night ye told that tale yourself."

An' stopped it wi' a curse!"

"Oh! we're no fra'! Oh! we're no fra'!"

But plainly we can hear.

Ye're fakin', fakin' fra' the beard o' some single men!"

An' it fell when girls-shaves were seen."

An' the the nights were long and dark.

In brown new breeks, wi' a golden ring.

Our Jackie gawd to the Kirk.

From the Barrack Room Ballads of Bullyard Kylling.

THE NEW CLUB.

Wherever men are sociable and wherever men are lonely there will you find a club. The thing is inevitable.

Apparently it matters little how dimly or brightly opposed are the interests of the various members composing the assembly, the common ground of feeling, the need of a haven of rest and amusement, brings about the formation of a fraternity which resolves itself into what is known as a club. So doubtless was born the quaintly simple Father Club of Edmonton, the modest frame building on McDougall street where in their time have consorted a motley aggregation of many men and many minds.

The history of Childhood in the old books is one long record of fascinating romance, a period of whose minutes would afford enough material for many books. Who has not heard of the famous wagers made in the historic club of old St. James, who does not remember the tragedies, the romances, the history-making episodes that have leaked out from

giving an impression of solidity, majesty and grace, which is never lost as you step inside the handsome bevelled plate entrance doors, above which is seen to hang an artistically wrought iron hanging lantern, and get a glimpse of the spacious hall within, which is paneled a third of the way up in beautifully grained oak, two fine buffalo heads adorning the wall at the far end.

Even before entering any of the rooms you are struck with the perfection of all the details. In every smallest particular, taste and good sense seems to have been employed. You notice it in the simple but elegant dull brass electric fixtures, the beautiful quality of plate glass employed, the handsome glass deep knobs, the fine graining of the wood. To the most critical eye the entire arrangements are in excellent keeping, and reflect on those who had the work in charge the most unimpaired credit.

As you enter the hall to your right are two small rooms, the first called the stranger's room, which leads into another devoted to the secretary's use.

Further down on this side is the telephone box, of heavily paneled oak, behind which are the lockers, and mail boxes, and at the end, the cloak room, most carefully appointed, and the laboratories, with a room for the club attendants. To the right of the entrance doors is the porter's box, enclosed in glass, next the library and writing room, the lower lounge, and behind it again the reading room.

To many, I have no doubt, the library and writing rooms will be the favorite corner of all the club. It is such a fine, big, restful room, with its quiet plum-colored walls, its deep mission oak fire place, the furnishings all in the same handsome wood, great cheery windows and a splendid outlook. The carpet

THE DOMINION BANK

President, E. B. Osler, M.P.

General Manager, C. A. Bagart

Total Deposits, \$46,376,157

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest paid four times a year

Drafts issued on Hong Kong and all European cities.

Edmonton Branch - E. C. Bowker, Mgr.
Jasper Avenue, between First and Second Streets

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

Capital, paid-up, \$4,825,000 Rest, \$4,825,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates and compounded quarterly.

Branches at
Strathcona and Athabasca Landing
Edmonton Branch
C. E. P. Kirkpatrick, Mgr.

Garden Plants

We carry a full line of the most suitable plants for bedding :

Hanging Baskets

Window Boxes

Send in your order early

Ramsay's Greenhouse

Corner 11th St. and Victoria Ave. Phone 523

The Alberta Hair Goods Co.

We carry a full line of Mrs. Germaine Graham's TOILET PREPARATIONS, also other indispensable articles such as FANCY COMBS, HAIR GOODS, COSMETICS, BATHESWEEP, Etc. Ladies' Comings made up. All kinds of Hair Work done.

555 Second Street, opposite Acme Store

500 Happy Homes

in Edmonton, in whose bread chests will be found OUR BREAD.

Is our bread in your home today? If not, call around and have it sent up at once.

Don't get into the rut of thinking that because you have been taking one kind of bread for five years, you must do so until the Millennium! You may be ruining your digestion in this way.

Just try us for a week. We don't ask much. We're sure of this: If you don't like our bread it will be because you can't appreciate clean, fresh, well-baked wholesome food. Enough said.

LEWIS'

Jasper Avenue, - near the Opera House

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IF NOT, WHY NOT?

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE ICE CREAM PARLORS IN THE CITY.

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A. M. STEWART, - Manager Edmonton Branch
Corner Jasper Avenue and First Street